

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph at page 19, lines 6-22, as follows:

The photoconductor (41) has, disposed on a conductive support thereof, a photosensitive layer including at least a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer and the charge generation layer contains titanyl phthalocyanine crystals having, as a diffraction peak ($\pm 0.2^\circ$) of Bragg angle 2θ with respect to $\text{CuK}\alpha$ ray (wavelength: 1.542 angstrom), a maximum diffraction peak at least at 27.2° , main peaks at 9.4° , 9.6° and 24.0° , and a peak at 7.3° as a diffraction peak on the lowest angle side, and not having a peak within a range of from 7.4 to 9.3° . The photoconductor (41) is in the form of a drum, but it may be in the form of a sheet or endless belt. As a charging roller (43), a pre-transfer charger (47), a transfer charger (50) (~~59~~), a separation charger (51), and a pre-cleaning charger (53), known members such as corotron, scorotron, solid state charger, charging roller and transfer roller are usable.

Please amend the paragraph at page 28, line 16 through page 29, line 17, as follows:

FIG. 3 illustrates another example of the electrophotographic process of the present invention. Also in this case, the time necessary for the surface of the photoconductor to move between the image exposure portion (24) and developing unit (19) (~~30~~) must be 200 msec or less. The photoconductor (21) has, disposed on the conductive support thereof, a photosensitive layer including a charge generation layer and a charge transport layer. The charge generation layer contains titanyl phthalocyanine crystals having, as a diffraction peak ($\pm 0.2^\circ$) of Bragg angle 2θ with respect to $\text{CuK}\alpha$ (wavelength: 1.542 angstrom), a maximum diffraction peak at least at 27.2° , main peaks at 9.4° , 9.6° and 24.0° , and a peak at 7.3° as a diffraction peak on the lowest angle side, and not having a peak within a range of from 7.4 to

9.3°. The photoconductor (21) is driven by driving rollers (22a) and (22b), and charging with a charger (23), exposure to a light source (24) to form an image, development (not illustrated), transfer by a charger (25), pre-cleaning exposure by a light source (26), cleaning with a brush (27), and charge elimination by a light source (28) are repeated. In FIG. 3, the photoconductor (21) (having, of course, a translucent support) is irradiated from the support side for image exposure. As an image exposure light source (24) having a resolution of 600 dpi or greater, LD or LED is preferred and it is used at a maximum light exposure (exposure energy) of 5 erg/cm^2 or less.